

WAGES OF SIN.

Awful Tragedy Makes Desolate Two Kentucky Homes.

SON OF GOV. JOHN YOUNG BROWN

Is Shot to Death By Fulton Gordon in Louisville.

THE BEAUTIFUL WIFE OF GORDON.

Who Was Brown's Partner in Guilt, Also Killed by the Outraged Husband—A Terrible Duel in a Room.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—At Separate's undertaking establishment in this city lie the bodies of perhaps two of the most prominent people in the state of Kentucky. One that of Archie Brown, son and private secretary of Kentucky's chief executive—the other that of Mrs. Fulton Gordon, prominent because of her remarkable beauty and excellent family connections.

The following telegram, found in Mr. Brown's pocket, no doubt is the direct cause of the double murder:

"To Archie D. Brown, Governor's Private Secretary, Louisville, Ky.:

"Don't write any more. Come Tuesday. Meet me at 8, 10 m."

[Signed] "P. M. C."

Upon receipt of the above telegram, Mr. Brown came to Louisville and proceeded to the appointed place, which is an evil resort at 1025 Madison avenue, where, at 12:35 o'clock to-day, the tragedy occurred.

THE TRAGEDY.

At noon Brown, with Gordon's wife, knocked at the front door of Lucie B. Smith's Madison street house. They were admitted by Mattie Mattingly, a colored woman, and immediately required to the upstairs front room which had been previously engaged. Thirty minutes later a rather tall, dark haired man knocked at the door of the house and was admitted; this was Fulton Gordon. He engaged the front lower room, saying that a woman would join him shortly. The man closed all the doors, and a few minutes later a commotion was heard above, followed by a succession of pistol shots. Then there was a hurried movement down stairs as Mrs. Gordon fled from the scene. A few more shots rang out and she fell dead on the porch in the rear yard. Gordon left the house immediately, and a few moments later Brown's corpse was found in the upstairs room.

Police Officers Reilly and Lapaille were standing at Tenth and Walnut at 12:35 o'clock when some negro boys came along and told them there had been a murder at Lucy Smith's house. The policemen rushed down Walnut street and saw a man running for a buggy tied to a post at the corner of West street.

"The man was bloody," said Officer Reilly, "and I immediately jumped at the conclusion that he was the murderer. I ran and grabbed him just as he was in the act of jumping into the buggy. He had already untied the horse when I arrived."

"Gordon, for such he turned out to be, said to me: 'I shot both of them. I caught them in the act. They are both dead. I am shot, too. Come with me and I'll show you where they are.'"

HE LED THE WAY.

"Gordon was as pale as a ghost and was evidently very weak. Lapaille, myself and Gordon walked to Lucy Smith's house. Just as we got inside the front door Gordon staggered and was about to fall when I caught him. He was in a fainting condition and somebody dashed some water in his face."

"I also summoned the ambulance and as soon as that arrived we sent Gordon to jail."

Lapaille said he had known Mrs. Gordon by reputation for some time. She had been going by the name of Reese.

Never was there a more sanguinary battle than the one fought on the second floor of Lucy Smith's house. Gordon had no difficulty in getting into the room, as the fact that there are no broken locks indicates that the entry was left unwatched. As soon as Gordon gained access, a desperate duel evidently began. Brown had a 32-calibre revolver, which was found empty after the tragedy. Gordon must have had two pistols, as six bullets pierced Brown's body and three that of Mrs. Gordon.

The bed on which Brown and Mrs. Gordon lay was covered with blood, showing that one or both had been shot while in that position, or in the struggle one or more of the wounded had fallen there.

Gordon himself was covered with blood, most of which doubtless was the result of contact with his wounded antagonist. What part, if any, Mrs. Gordon took in the encounter her husband is in a position to say.

The two bullets are imbedded in the door; several went through a window which faced the north; three are buried in the wall and two in the ceiling. The walls are smeared with blood. The dingy carpet on the floor is saturated with gore and the furniture was badly broken in the affray.

A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

Brown's body presented a horrible appearance, being covered with blood from head to foot. There was no clothing on the body, except a pair of knit drawers and a black pair of socks. The undershirt had been removed, and the wounds were plainly visible. There were three gun-shot wounds in the breast, one of them being over the region of the heart, there were two wounds in the head, one being in the centre of the forehead and there was another in the centre of the stomach and another in the right arm. Clotted

blood oozed from these wounds, presenting a sickening sight. The features were distorted.

Mrs. Gordon's body was found on the cellar door, face downward, clothed only in a chemise and a skirt and was in stocking feet. Her hair was loose and was hanging about her head in a tangled mass. Her face was calm and gave no signs of a struggle. Her bosom was covered with blood and her skirt was bespattered with the fluid. Her hands were tightly clenched and her face was smeared with spots.

GORDON'S STATEMENT.

Gordon is in jail and no one is allowed to see him. He is unhurt, but is suffering from nervous prostration. Gordon stated that he tried to kill himself after the shooting, but the cartridge failed to explode and his hand was nervous.

On his way to jail Gordon stated to the officer that he had suspected the couple for some time, and about a week ago his suspicions were confirmed. Ever since he had kept a watch on his wife, and to-day, learning that she and Brown were at the house on Madison street, he went there and the tragedy followed. At 6 o'clock to-night the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. Gordon's case will be tried to-morrow morning.

Governor Brown, accompanied by Secretary of State Headly, arrived in the city from Frankfort at 5:30 o'clock and is stopping at the Galt House. The governor is completely prostrated by the sad affair.

When seen by a representative of the Associated Press to-night he stated that he did not care to discuss the matter.

Mrs. Gordon was a Miss Nellie Bush, of this city, and her family is one of the best known and most prominent in this state. Her mother was once state librarian at Frankfort, and her grandfather was Judge Zachariah Wheat, chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky, and one of the most learned and distinguished of Kentucky jurists. Gordon was at one time manager of the Palmer house in Chicago.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

James Young Murders His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 30.—An atrocious murder and suicide occurred this morning, which caused the greatest excitement. At 7 o'clock James Young, janitor at the courthouse, was seen on horse back galloping wildly south from here. At 9 o'clock he came dashing into the city and ran hastily to his room in the basement of the courthouse. He placed a revolver on each side of his stomach and fired. Before Young's body was cold an officer rode up to arrest him, stating a message had just been received from Hoosierville, four miles south of here, stating that he had murdered his wife. Young and his wife quarrelled and separated last January, and he accused her of infidelity, swearing he would kill her and then himself.

This morning he borrowed two revolvers and rode to the home of Mrs. King, his wife's mother, on a farm south of Hoosierville. His wife saw him coming and stepped out on the porch to meet him. Without a word he drew a revolver and shot her through the heart. He then stepped over her prostrate body and fired two more balls into her breast. He then sprang on his horse, rode to the city and killed himself. Young was fifty years old and his wife forty-five.

DURANT'S HEARING.

Dr. Barrett's Testimony as to the Cause of the Death of Minnie Williams—Durant Refused Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The evidence in the preliminary examination of Theodore Durant for the murder of Minnie Williams is all in, and Police Judge Collon will deliver his opinion next Thursday morning. He denied, for the time being, a motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the case; he also refused to admit Durant to bail. When Durant was taken to the court room to-day he looked pale, his confinement apparently beginning to tell upon his health.

Dr. J. C. Barrett, who performed the autopsy on the body of Minnie Williams, was on the stand and was cross-examined for hours by the defendant's attorney. He stated Miss Williams died from asphyxiation and hemorrhage, the former caused by rags forced down her throat, and the hemorrhage by severing of the arteries in her wrist. Other wounds on various parts of her body were inflicted after death.

C. Hills testified that a man resembling Durant met a woman answering to Miss Williams' description near Emanuel church on Good Friday night, walked rapidly down the street and disappeared inside the dark church.

He watched them intently, because, as he testified, he thought the woman was his wife keeping an appointment with another man. When he went home, however, he found his wife there. He examined the entrances and exits to the church next day and found that the pair could not have left the church while he watched, and have escaped observation.

REQUISITION REFUSED

By Governor McKinley for a Man Wanted in This State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—Governor McKinley this afternoon heard arguments for and against a requisition for Morris Reeves, a hotel proprietor at Maroon, who is wanted in Harrison county, West Virginia, for grand larceny. The prosecutor for Harrison county represented the state and Emmitt Tompkins, of this city, appeared for Reeves. Reeves, it seems, traded 1,000 acres of Virginia land for a house. The party who got the land claims it was not as represented and prosecuted Reeves. Governor McKinley refused to grant the requisition, but gave the prosecutor time to present new evidence.

THE GREAT TUNNEL

Of the Baltimore & Ohio at Baltimore Now Opened for Business.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30.—The Baltimore & Ohio belt tunnel will be opened to-morrow for business. The tunnel, 7,300 feet long, has been five years building, and cost \$3,000,000.

The first train will be sent through the tunnel to New York Wednesday morning, a half hour after midnight. This Baltimore & Ohio tunnel, much of an open cut, will materially lessen time of travel and traffic between New York and Washington.

NICARAGUA WILLING

For the Compromise But No Word From Great Britain.

PRESENT SITUATION AT CORINTO

Is One of Quiet Waiting, Though There is Much Indignation Among the People, Mixed With Amusement at the Way the British Were Fooled—The Washington End of the Situation—Senator Morgan Sees an Opportunity For This Country.

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MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, VIA GALVESTON, April 30.—No definite information has been given out here as to the attitude of Great Britain on the proposal that her warships be withdrawn from the port of Corinto as a condition precedent to the payment in London, fifteen days later, by Nicaragua, of the \$77,500 demanded by Great Britain. It is known, however, that communications are actively passing between the Managua and Washington governments through Senator Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, looking to securing Great Britain's assent to the prompt evacuation of Corinto. It can be stated that Nicaragua is willing to settle the trouble by accepting the proposition for a compromise on the lines above set forth.

Among the lower class of Nicaraguans, the feeling of bitterness against what they term the arrogant and insolent attitude of Great Britain, increases daily and the local authorities at Paso de Caballos and San Juan Del Sur have had some difficulty in preventing overt demonstrations.

The capital is quiet to-night.

When the British took possession of Corinto they found that the town had not only been practically abandoned by its residents, but that every effort had been made to prevent any but real property from falling into their hands. All the goods, etc., that had been entered and warehoused at the port had been removed and no articles of export could be found, their receipts having been stopped when it became positively known that the British would take possession of the place. All trade at the port has been abandoned. The possession by the British of a deserted town, where not a dollar's worth of business is being done, affords amusement to the people interested in the dispute.

Martial law was proclaimed last Wednesday and on Saturday last the British occupied the town, landing altogether 400 armed officers and men at four different places on the island, only to find as stated above, that they had seized a deserted port.

Considerable comment has been caused by the seeming indisposition of the United States to more actively intervene in the dispute, some prominent persons holding that she should have gone farther in support of the Monroe doctrine, but the general feeling is that if the trouble is settled honorably to both disputants, thanks will be owing to the United States.

A popular loan has been started for the purpose of furnishing the government with the money to pay the British demands. One Englishman, it is stated, has cabled a subscription of 4,000 pounds sterling to the loan. It is thought that his object is not so much to help Nicaragua out of her difficulty as to secure and retain his control of the inter-oceanic transportation business of the country.

A fact of importance to the United States is contained in a statement that a party of British engineers have been landed without opposition at San Juan Del Sur, and that they are engaged in making sketches and taking photographs of that place and of the canal route towards Brito.

NICARAGUA'S PROPOSAL

For a Compromise—The Washington End of the Situation.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, April 30.—The Nicaraguan government has formally decided to accede to the compromise proposition of the settlement of the pending trouble and this decision has been communicated to the authorities at Washington and London. According to this proposition Nicaragua agrees to pay the \$77,500 pounds in London fifteen days from the time the British ships leave the harbor of Corinto. It now remains for Great Britain to agree to this condition. The government's course is regarded as shifting on Great Britain all further responsibility for the trouble. The most positive assurance of the prompt payment of the money have been given, so that there may be no question of uncertainty on this point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—At the state department the news that Nicaragua would pay the \$77,500 indemnity within fifteen days after the departure of the British troops, was seemingly expected, though no direct advice had been received by the department. In fact Minister Baker is now in Costa Rica and there is very little communication between this government and the department that the acceptance by Nicaragua of the terms which have been proposed does not mean that the affair is settled.

The British government wants the money paid in the presence of the British fleet at Corinto. It is hoped, however, that the offer made at the suggestion of the United States, and which Managua advises may have been satisfactory to the Nicaraguan government will be agreed to by Great Britain.

AGGRESSIVE MORGAN

Thinks the United States Ought to Step in and be "Disagreeable."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—In an interview on the Nicaragua affair to-day, Senator Morgan did not think the canal project would be endangered by the present complications. He said:

"This case has gone far beyond the Monroe doctrine, far beyond the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It has a character that is distinctly its own and that rests upon higher grounds than any doctrine or any treaty ever made or announced. The United States and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have entered into a common com-

pact with each other looking to the construction of this great maritime highway; Great Britain, upon the slightest of pretext, the most absurd of excuses, makes a demand upon the government of Nicaragua that she does not expect to be complied with, and all in the hope that through the default of the weaker government who will be enabled to establish a sovereignty over the territory and thus control the future development of the canal. Somebody has got to step in and be disagreeable, and this seems to be a very good opportunity for the United States to assume that role."

CAUSTIC STEWART

Pays His Compliments to President Cleveland's Foreign Policy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—The Journal to-morrow morning will print a lengthy and extremely caustic letter written by Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, to President Cleveland, and which has been mailed to the chief executive. The letter, which deals principally with the President's foreign policy, is in part as follows:

"When I last wrote you I did not suppose that I would be called upon so soon to renew my congratulations for your conspicuous bravery in promoting the policy of the mother country. The joint success of yourself and Lord Kimberly in planting the British flag and extending British rule over Nicaragua is admired and applauded by every loyal subject of the queen and will secure for you the love and respect of all true Englishmen."

"May we indulge the hope that your fidelity to the British crown has secured you such influence as will enable you to induce the mother country to take charge of and regulate our commercial relations in such a manner as will remove all the unpleasant and unnatural disagreements between the two countries with regard to tariff legislation. Why should England be more unwilling to regulate our customs duties than to manage our foreign relations and to control our financial policy?"

"Keep an eye single to the glory and renown and the imperishable name you will leave to posterity by achieving a union of 125,000,000 English-speaking people under the benign and unselfish rule of the British crown."

No Compromise, Says England.

LONDON, April 30.—It is learned from official sources that there has been no change in the attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua, the British government having no alternative but to insist upon a settlement of its demands and not to listen to any offers of compromise. The United States, it is added, is not intervening in the matter.

TROUBLE IS BREWING.

Matters Between Russia and Japan Coming to a Crisis—The Powers Preparing For Emergencies.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Kobe, dated April 26, saying that there is no mistaking the fact there is evidence of a serious crisis in the relations between Japan and Russia.

"Information reaches me from a reliable source at Hiroshima that the ministry have adopted a resolute attitude against Russian dictation. They deny Russia's right to interfere, and even contemplate a defiance on Russia, believing that the Russian military forces in the east are not powerful enough to enforce her demands."

"The foreign warships are assembling at the ports of Japan, and the French vessels have been ordered to prepare for emergencies."

FROM SISTERSVILLE.

Local News and Items in the Great Oil Field.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

SISTERSVILLE, W. VA., April 30.—Pipoline runs from this field for the past twenty-four hours were, Euroka 2,143 barrels; Mellon 2,973 barrels. Field operations continue to increase at a rapid rate, but up to date no new fields have been discovered this week.

On this side of the Ohio oil leasing is on at a rapid rate, and taking in the whole county, but mostly around Centreville and Middle Island district, where the developments already made show oil in large quantities.

The first iron derrick in this field has been erected by a Mr. Wilson on the lot near the Walters mill. It is built for the purpose of testing that kind of a derrick. The derrick is more expensive than the old wooden derrick, but has met the approval of many oil men as the most substantial and lasting derrick.

Michael J. King, the first superintendent of the Victor Oil Company's property in this field, but at the time of his death with the Eastern Oil Company, died last night at 7 o'clock after a short illness of pleurisy. He came here from Pennsylvania when this field first opened up, and was the first known oil man in the county. The remains will be taken to Sartaville, Pa.

Col. Hugh Sterling, of Wheeling, was in town yesterday.

Miss Georgia Roome has returned from the seminary at Washington, Pa. The sheriff of Mason county passed through here Saturday with six prisoners for the penitentiary, three white and three black.

A deckhand named Smith was drowned from the Barnsdall, which runs from Marietta to New Matamoros, Saturday afternoon near Belmont, W. Va. The body has not been found.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Another wreck on the Inter-Oceanic railroad in Mexico occurred at Tamaulipas. Fourteen are reported dead and several injured.

The Indians at St. Johns, N. D., have arisen and are burning settlers' cabins. An appeal to the United States marshal for aid has been made.

The G. A. R. encampment, department of Colorado and Wyoming opened at Denver yesterday, with a monster military and civic parade.

The Indiana bituminous miners and operators held a joint conference at Terre Haute and discussed the situation, but reached no conclusion.

Theodore Roosevelt has resigned as a member of the United States civil service commission to accept the position of police commissioner of New York city.

RED MEN'S COUNCIL.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual to be Held in Charleston, May 7.

The great council of West Virginia of this order will kindle its Twenty-fifth annual council fire in the city of Charleston on Tuesday, the seventh sun of Flower moon, G. S. D. 404 (7th May, 1895,) and will remain in session for the rest of that week.

The order numbers thirty-nine tribes distributed all over the state, with a membership of 1,500, who will be represented by delegates. The Great Chiefs are: J. H. Carwithen, Great Sachem, Charleston; Dr. H. W. Sterling, Great Senior Sagamore, Palatine; Col. A. S. McDougal, Great Junior Sagamore, Harrisville; A. N. Barnhouse, Great Prophet, Grafton; H. C. Ulrich, Great Chief of Records, Lazeaville; John Schneider, Great Keeper of Wampum, Wheeling; Dr. C. W. Shepherd, Great Sannap, Spring Hill; Lewis Shomrich, Great Mishinewa, Benwood; J. J. Kranz, Great Guard Wigwam, Malden; B. F. McCurdy, Great Guard of Wigwam Forest, Huntington; E. M. Noel, Great Representative to the G. C. U. S., Benwood.

The tribes in Charleston and Kanawha county, where the order is strongly represented, have made arrangements to receive their visiting brothers in great style, and corn and venison will be plentifully provided.

The delegates from this section will leave on Monday morning next over the Ohio River railroad, which has granted special rates for the occasion.

In this connection the Chief of Records of the order writes the following about the famous Kickapoo club of this city, which will be read with appreciative interest by Chief Much Tonnago and his braves. He says:

"Having frequently noticed your reports of the proceedings of the Kickapoo, of your city, a friendly tribe whose wigwam is located under the shade of the Long House with the Big Injun sign, where the pipe of peace is smoked in the dusk of the fading sun, I venture to send you an enclosure which may be of interest to you. Not that I wish to teach you the medicine of Indian phraseology, for that 'thou hast' down fine, but it may be of interest to some of your pale face friends who scan the speaking signs in your esteemed paper, and also to let all of the various tribes in the reservation of West Virginia know the great event that is to happen, and that they remember to be on hand when the pipe is passed around."

FLAT TOP MINERS.

The Strike is On but there is Little Excitement—Coal Traffic at an End.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., April 30.—The strike in the coal fields is practically on. To-day there is no excitement, but the men are determined to resist their being supplanted by non-union men. Only five of the coal mines will be run after to-morrow out of thirty-nine. The coal traffic is practically at an end. The present movement is understood to be backed by the operators to compel the Norfolk & Western railroad to come to terms. Many miners are leaving this section, especially the negroes.

WELCH, W. VA., April 30.—There will be quite a reduction in wages throughout the Pocahontas Flat Top coal region on May first. A general strike is predicted and the miners are very indignant over the action of some of the operators who have placed electric mining machinery in their mines and are now offering cheap coal to the railroad company. This forces the balance of the field to compete with them, hence the reduction. The miners are thoroughly organized and strenuously fight against the electric machines and railroad companies.

A Pocahontas special says: Fifteen thousand coal miners employed along the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad went out on a strike at noon to-day.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Secretary Melby Investigating the Situation at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—Pat Melby, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, is here investigating the strike in the Pittsburgh district for the purpose of making a report to the national convention in Columbus to-morrow. It is thought that a great deal will depend upon the action of this convention. The Ohio miners have also been making an investigation of the status of affairs through their president, John Nuzent, who was here for several days looking over the field. The miners of the Shawnee district also sent a delegate to go over the situation.

POTTERY MEN

Claim that the Jobbers Have Broken Faith With Them.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—The white granite and semi-porcelain ware manufacturers, to the number of thirty, are in conference here. When the Wilson bill went into effect the jobbers agreed to give the preference to American wares if the manufacturers would take their sales agents off the road. This was done, but the manufacturers claim the jobbers have broken faith. To-day they decided to sell their present stocks at a sacrifice to gain control of the market again. They will put agents on the road at once and intend to undersell imported wares.

Akron Pottery Combines Broken.

AKRON, Ohio, April 30.—The pottery combination known as the Akron-Canton Stoneware Agency, which has sold more than two-thirds of the pottery goods of the United States for the past ten years, has been broken. The break came at the regular meeting of the thirteen companies interested, held here in the office of the pool. It is said the immediate result of the disruption will be a sharp decline in prices on all kinds of pottery goods.

Flouring Mill Combines.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—Five large flouring mill plants of Milwaukee were to-day merged into a combine or trust with the object of reducing expenses by doing away with eastern representatives and traveling agents. The mills in the combine are the Sanderson Milling Company, Phoenix Daisy Mill, owned by the Allis Company, Mangold Milling Company, R. Stern & Company's Jupiter Mills and the Magburg Company. Only two plants are out of the combine, viz: Falst, Krause & Company and the Eagle Mills.

WILDE APPLAUDED.

His Friends Packed the Court Room and Cheer Him.

THE LAST PLEA FOR THE AESTHETE

By His Council—A Claim That He is a Martyr and the Victim of Black-matters—He Explains a Much Discussed Line in the Sonnet to Lord Douglass—An Eloquent Definition Which Provoked Applause From the Audience.

LONDON, April 30.—The Old Bailey was less crowded this morning when the court opened for what was expected to be the last day of the trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor on the charge of serious misdemeanors, etc. Counsel for the crown, when the proceedings opened, withdrew the charge of conspiracy against Wilde, saying that he desired to avoid any difficulty in placing the prisoners in the witness box.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., counsel for the accused, demanded a verdict of not guilty on this count; but the judge refused to allow it.

Sir Edward Clarke in the opening speech for the defense denounced the conduct of a large section of the press saying that it was such as to prejudice the case of his client and imperil the interests of justice.

Wilde was then placed upon the stand and absolutely denied that there was a word of truth in the charges of indecency brought against him. He answered the questions of Sir Edward Clarke in subdued tones.

During the examination of the prisoner by his counsel it was apparent that there was a remarkable change in the character of those attending the trial. It was evident that many of Wilde's friends were present in court and the general atmosphere of the place was less hostile to the prisoner than upon previous occasions.

Sir Edward Clarke, who will be remembered as having withdrawn from the Queensberry case, where he acted as counsel for Wilde in the prosecution of the marquis on the charge of libel, which charge fell to the ground, made a masterly speech to-day. In it he claimed that Wilde was a martyr and that he had accepted a verdict of not guilty in the Queensberry case only because it was evident that it could not be properly tried then. But it could now be determined on a proper issue according to counsel.

When Wilde was placed in the dock it was evident that he had been well coached for the occasion. He seemed to have lost all the airy swagger which so disgusted all who witnessed it during the former trial.

Mr. C. F. Gill, on behalf of the prosecution, began his cross-examination on the same lines as that of Mr. Edward M. Carson, Q. C., who defended the Marquis of Queensberry against the charge of libel. He quoted from the sonnet to Lord Alfred Douglass, in which occurred the line:

"I am that love, but dare not speak its name."

Mr. Gill asked what was the nature of the love represented in that poem.

Wilde with marked deliberation and emphasis answered:

"It is a love not understood in this century. It is the love of David for Jonathan—a deep, spiritual affection, as pure as it is correct. It is something this age does not understand. It mocks at it, and sometimes puts one into the pillory."

As Wilde finished his answer there were loud cheers from the gallery, which called forth a rebuke from the judge, who threatened to eject those who took part in the demonstration.

After a short cross examination, during which Wilde denied everything, Charles Parker was examined and cross examined.

Sir Edward Clarke in concluding his address to the jury, contended that there was no real evidence against Wilde, except that of blackmatters whose testimony should be utterly discredited. Counsel then appealed to the jury not to convict his client unless the evidence against him was overwhelming and asked the jury to liberate from a terrible position "one of the most renowned, accomplished men of letters."

A TENNESSEE FEUD

Results in a Shooting Affray in Which Four are Killed.

NEWBERNE, TENN., April 30.—There has been a general shooting affray between the Fulghams and Townsends at this place. The row started over an old feud existing since two years back. On last Friday evening Murray Fulgham assaulted Avery Townsend with an axe handle, whereupon Townsend had a warrant issued, charging Fulgham with assault and battery with intent to kill.

Young Fulgham immediately left town and went to Madison, but was followed and brought back by his father and Constable Townsends to trial. The case came on this evening and Fulgham was fined \$50 and costs. About 5 o'clock the parties got together, words passed, pistols were drawn and fired madly, resulting in the almost instant killing of R. W. Townsend and his son Beauregard and Abbe John Fulgham.

A BIG HAUL

Of Moonshiners by Deputy Marshals—Lee Ward Killed in the Fight.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 30.—The moonshiners that have run things to suit themselves in Logan, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer counties are cowed. Marshal Doc Smith and a squad of deputies started out to capture Lee Ward, who has been selling liquor illegally. Ward opened fire and Smith put four shots into him in quick succession, and he died in a few minutes. This cowed the moonshiners, and the deputies to-day brought in 100 of them, including twenty women. They were taken to jail at Charleston.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; cooler in extreme northern portion; easterly winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy; cooler in northern portion; easterly winds.